

33. (New) A wheel assembly according to claim 20, wherein said balancing device further comprises means for identifying the weight characteristic for said tire mounted to said rim.

34. (New) A wheel assembly according to claim 33, wherein said at least one surface of said is mounted to said tire at a predetermined location established by said means for identifying said weight characteristic for said tire mounted to said rim, whereby said predetermined location is optimally selected such that said tire mounted to said rim is balanced by one said balancing device.

Remarks

The Office Action of July 16, 2002, Paper No. 21, was carefully reviewed and to highlight the distinctions of the above-referenced invention over the prior art of record as interpreted by the Examiner the claims were amended as set forth herein. Claims 29-34 were added and Claims 1, 15 and 16 were amended to more clearly define the subject matter of the invention and to place all of the claims remaining in the application in condition for allowance. No new matter was presented and such amendments are deemed unobjectionable. Entry thereof is respectfully requested. It is also respectfully requested that the Examiner reconsider the present application and claims as amended in view of the following remarks.

In an Office Communication sent November 5, 2002, the Examiner indicated that Applicant's Reply to Office Action and Amendment under 37 CFR §1.111 of October

22, 2002 was not fully responsive to the Office Action of July 16, 2002, Paper No. 21, because Applicant did not explain how each of the newly submitted claims define over the prior art of record as required by 37 CFR §1.111(b). It is suggested that the Examiner's position is improper and without proper support.

37 CFR §1.111(b) provides in relevant part "The reply must present arguments pointing out the specific distinctions believed to render the claims, including any newly presented claims, patentable over any applied references." Applicant's Amendment of October 22, 2002 pointed out in great detail the specific distinctions rendering all the independent claims patentable over the applied references. Thereafter, Applicant provided that, under the principles of claim dependency, the claims dependent from such independent claims were for the same reasons also patentable (page 9, lines 5-7 and page 17, lines 13-14). Finally, Applicant requested reconsideration and withdrawal of the claims specifically rejected as well as the new dependent claims 29-34 (page 9, lines 7-9 and page 17, lines 14-18). It seems unmistakably clear that Applicant's reference to the rules of dependency points out that dependent claims necessarily include all the limitations of the claims from which they depend. Accordingly, the specific distinctions identified as rendering the independent claims patentable, in combination with specific reference to the rules of dependency applicable to the corresponding new dependent claims, clearly explains how each of the newly submitted dependent claims define over the prior art of record as required by 37 CFR §1.111(b).

As previously shown, the Amendment of October 22, 2002 met the requirements of 37 CFR §1.111(b) by pointing out that the specific distinctions rendering the independent claims patentable are similarly believed to render the new claims dependent therefrom patentable. Although 37 CFR §1.111(b) does not provide authority to mandate the manner in which Applicant points out the specific distinctions in the new claims, the Examiner appears to be making such a demand without providing any support therefor. As Applicant has little recourse in the matter he will, however, point to the patentable distinctions of the independent claims as also rendering the new claims dependent therefrom patentable in an alternate manner as demanded by the Examiner, purely for the purpose of advancing prosecution of the subject application. It should be made clear that Applicant is altering this reply under duress, and accordingly any additional arguments presented herein should not be considered in support of file wrapper estoppel.

Applicants' reply to office action and amendment under 37 CFR §1.116, filed December 20, 2001, is incorporated herein by reference as it pertains to the Office Action of July 16, 2002, Paper No. 21. Additionally, relevant portions of Applicants' reply to office action and amendment under 37 CFR §1.116, filed December 20, 2001, have been included herewith for the Examiner's convenience.

The Examiner rejected Claims 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, 20, 22, and 23 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Woolson, U.S. Patent 1,692,145, and further rejected Claims 20 and 27 as being anticipated by Thissen et al., EPO 222391. The

undersigned attorney respectfully traverses the Examiner's rejections of independent Claims 1 and 20, dependent Claims 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, 22, 23 and 27, and new dependent Claims 29-34 in view of the amendments presented herein and submitted herewith as well as the following argument for the reason that the claims are not anticipated by either Woolson or Thissen et al.

The test for determining if a reference anticipates a claim, for purposes of a rejection under 35 U.S.C. §102, is whether the reference discloses all the elements of the claimed combination, or the mechanical equivalents thereof, functioning in substantially the same way to produce substantially the same results. As noted by the Court of Appeals of the Federal Circuit in *Lindemann Maschinenfabrick GmbH v. American Hoist and Derrick Co.*, 221 USPQ 481, 485 (Fed. Cir. 1984), in evaluating the sufficiency of an anticipation rejection under 35 U.S.C. §102, the Court stated:

“Anticipation requires the presence in a single prior art reference disclosure of each and every element of the claimed invention, arranged as in the claim.”

Applicants' amended independent Claim 1 requires:

“1. A balancing device for a tire mounted to a wheel, said balancing device comprising:
a case having at least one surface thereon; and
a single balancing weight enclosed in said case;
and
means for mounting said at least one surface of said case to said tire.”

Applicants' independent Claim 20 requires:

“20. A wheel assembly including a rim having an axis, a tire and a balancing device, said balancing device comprising:

a **case** having at least one surface thereon; and
a **single balancing weight enclosed in said case**, said
at least one surface of said case being firmly mounted to a surface of
a side of said tire.”

Woolson does not disclose a single balancing weight. Rather, Woolson discloses a tire casing having a plurality of integral patch-like members, apertures in said members and weights secured in said apertures. The Examiner contends that “Though formed of linked members, the weight 10 is considered to be a single weight because the links, as joined together and enclosed in the case, make up a single balancing weight to be applied to the tire.” (Item 4 of the Office Action mailed 7/16/02). The Examiner further contends, “The articulated links 10 comprise a single weight when assembled together. The single weight made up of a plurality of links is then encased in the patch or case.” (Item 10 of the Office Action mailed 7/16/02).

The Examiner’s position articulated in items 4 and 10, and reproduced hereinabove, misses the point that Woolson requires a plurality of the assembled devices (Woolson lines 55-57). Accordingly, assuming *arguendo* the Examiner’s interpretation as cited hereinabove is correct, Woolson still does not disclose a single balancing weight. Woolson discloses a plurality of the assembled devices (each including a weight) secured at regular intervals to a tire casing such that the wheel assembly remains balanced regardless of the orientation of the tire casing relative to the rim. The tire assembly disclosed in Woolson cannot remain balanced with one single weight. Woolson requires multiple sites each

having an adjustable weight system to ensure that a tire casing will remain balanced. Therefore, Woolson does not meet the limitation of a single weight.

Furthermore, Woolson does not disclose anything of any kind being enclosed in a case. The Examiner contends, "Woolson discloses a tire balancing weight comprising a weight 10 embedded or encased in a member 8 which is mounted to the tire. The member 8 is called a patch by Woolson, but is considered to be a case as broadly recited in the claims..." (Item 4 of the Office Action mailed 7/16/02). The Examiner further contends, "Because the balancing weight of Woolson is encased in the patch-like member 8, the weight is enclosed in a case." (Item 4 of the Office Action mailed 7/16/02). The Examiner provides no support for his conclusion that the Woolson patch-like member 8 is properly considered as a case, and it is respectfully suggested that no such support exists. Additionally, the Examiner fails to support his position that the plurality of articulated links 10 are "embedded or encased", and in fact Woolson clearly provides the articulated links 10 are "threaded" (Woolson, lines 61-62). It would be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art that "threaded" members are distinguishable from "encased" members in that the "threaded" members remain exposed, at least at the end portions thereof, whereas the "encased" members are not at all exposed.

Accordingly, there is no case disclosed in Woolson. Woolson discloses an integral "patch-like member" with "perforations" having the articulated links threaded and distributed therethrough. One of ordinary skill in the art would not confuse an integral patch

with a case, nor does the Woolson specification support such a broad interpretation of the term patch. Furthermore, the articulated links are not enclosed within the patch-like member. The term "enclosed" is defined as closed in or surrounded. The patch-like member of Woolson cannot possibly close in or surround the weights, because the weight can "have portions added thereto or taken therefrom" as exemplified in Figure 3 wherein articulated links can extend outside of the patch-like member. Therefore, the patch-like member of Woolson must be open such that the articulated links can be exposed, thereby also exposing the inside of the patch-like member.

Finally, Woolson does not disclose means for mounting a case to a tire, nor is a case mounted to a tire. The Examiner contends, "To be vulcanized to the tire the case must be melted to some degree, and therefore the side of the case which is directly joined to the tire would comprise the means for mounting the case to the tire sidewall. Or the surface of the case itself could be the means for mounting as this surface which contacts the tire holds the case to the tire." (Item 4 of the Office Action mailed 7/16/02).

It is respectfully suggested the Examiner fails to appreciate that the Woolson patch-like members are not attached to the tire, rather they are integrally manufactured onto the side of the tire before the tire is assembled to the wheel such that the patch-like members have no separate surface of their own that affix to the tire. The Examiner's position that the surface of the patch-like members could be the means for mounting is without support, and in fact the surface referred to does not even exist because the members are integral with and

therefore indistinguishable from the tire. The process described in Woolson is possible because the location of the integral patch members is not critical relative to the tire. Applicants' disclosure includes a case with a means for mounting so that the case can be attached at a specific, predetermined location on the tire. The appropriate location for the case cannot be determined until the tire is attached to the wheel, and the appropriate location will vary from tire to tire. By using a single case with a means for mounting, Applicants structurally differ from Woolson's plurality of patch-like members.

Thissen et al. fail to disclose a case member separately mounted to a side of a tire. The balancing skims in Thissen et al. are fitted in between a tire and a rim flange. They are not mounted to the tire. Applicants' disclosure provides a means for balancing a wheel assembly regardless of wheel and/or rim geometry, while Thissen et al. require a specific rim with a specific flange because the balancing skim is not mounted to the tire.

Based upon the above argument, Applicants respectfully submit that neither the Woolson nor the Thissen et al. references disclose each and every element arranged as in Applicants' independent Claims 1 or 20. Therefore, in applying the test for anticipation as set forth in *Lindemann*, neither Woolson nor Thissen et al. anticipate Applicants' independent Claims 1 or 20. Further, under principles of claim dependency, Woolson and Thissen et al. do not anticipate any of Applicants' claims depending from Claims 1 or 20 either. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of independent Claims

1 and 20, and dependent Claims 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, 22, 23 and 27 is respectfully requested.

Dependent claims are but further delineations of the structure of the claims from which they depend such that the newly added dependent Claim 29 requires the combination of elements of the structure as set forth in Claim 1, with the additional limitation that the means for mounting comprises an adhesive applied to said tire.

As clearly shown in the above argument, the Woolson reference fails to disclose each and every element arranged as in independent Claim 1, and accordingly, the additional limitation of Claim 29 is clearly patentably distinct and not anticipated by the disclosure of Woolson.

Dependent claims are but further delineations of the structure of the claims from which they depend such that the newly added dependent Claim 30 requires the combination of elements of the structure as set forth in Claim 1, with the additional limitation that the means for mounting comprises a circumferential groove in the tire being, wherein the groove is adapted to engage and retain a balancing device.

As clearly shown in the above argument, the Woolson reference fails to disclose each and every element arranged as in independent Claim 1, and accordingly, the additional limitation of Claim 30 is clearly patentably distinct and not anticipated by the disclosure of Woolson.

Dependent claims are but further delineations of the structure of the claims from which they depend such that the newly added dependent Claim 31 requires the combination of elements of the structure as set forth in Claim 1, with the additional limitation that the device includes means for identifying the weight characteristic for the tire mounted to the wheel.

As clearly shown in the above argument, the Woolson reference fails to disclose each and every element arranged as in independent Claim 1, and accordingly, the additional limitation of Claim 31 is clearly patentably distinct and not anticipated by the disclosure of Woolson.

Dependent claims are but further delineations of the structure of the claims from which they depend such that the newly added dependent Claim 32 requires the combination of elements of the structure as set forth in both Claims 1 and 31, with the additional limitation that the means for mounting includes mounting at least one surface of the case to the tire at a predetermined location established by the means for identifying the weight characteristic for the tire mounted to the wheel, whereby the predetermined location is optimally selected such that the tire mounted to the wheel is balanced by a single balancing device.

As clearly shown in the above argument, the Woolson reference fails to disclose each and every element arranged as in independent Claim 1, and accordingly, the

additional limitations of Claims 30 and 32 are clearly patentably distinct and not anticipated by the disclosure of Woolson.

Dependent claims are but further delineations of the structure of the claims from which they depend such that the newly added dependent Claim 33 requires the combination of elements of the structure as set forth in Claim 20, with the additional limitation that the device includes means for identifying the weight characteristic for the tire mounted to the wheel.

As clearly shown in the above argument, neither the Woolson or Thissen et al. references disclose each and every element arranged as in independent Claim 20, and accordingly, the additional limitation of Claim 33 is clearly patentably distinct and not anticipated by the disclosure of Woolson or Thissen et al.

Dependent claims are but further delineations of the structure of the claims from which they depend such that the newly added dependent Claim 34 requires the combination of elements of the structure as set forth in Claims 20 and 33, with the additional limitation that the means for mounting includes mounting at least one surface of the case to the tire at a predetermined location established by the means for identifying the weight characteristic for the tire mounted to the wheel, whereby the predetermined location is optimally selected such that the tire mounted to the wheel is balanced by one balancing device.

As clearly shown in the above argument, neither the Woolson or Thissen et al. references disclose each and every element arranged as in independent Claim 20, and accordingly, the additional limitations of Claims 33 and 34 are clearly patentably distinct and not anticipated by the disclosure of Woolson or Thissen et al.

The Examiner rejected dependent Claims 3, 4, 6, 18, 19, 21, 24 and 25 under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over Woolson. The Examiner also rejected dependent Claims 13, 15, 16 and 28 under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over Woolson in view of Turoczi, Jr., U.S. Patent 3,786,850, and further rejected dependent Claim 26 as being unpatentable over Woolson in view of Flebbe, DE 3632981. Applicants' attorney respectfully traverses each of the 35 U.S.C. §103 rejections set forth herein, as well as any obviousness rejection of new dependent Claims 29-34 under 35 U.S.C. §103, in view of the claims as amended and for the reason that Applicants' invention is not an obvious improvement over the prior art.

With respect to the rejections under 35 U.S.C. §103, it is noted in MPEP Section 706 that the standard of patentability to be followed in the examination of a patent application is that which was enunciated by the Supreme Court in *Graham v. John Deere*, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), where the Court stated:

“Under Section 103, the scope and the content of the prior art are to be determined; differences between the prior art and the claims at issue are to be ascertained; and the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art resolved.”

Accordingly, to establish a prima facie case of obviousness, the Patent Office must; (1) set forth the differences in the claim over the applied references; (2) set forth the proposed modification of the references which would be necessary to arrive at the claimed subject matter; and (3) explain why the proposed modifications would be obvious. To satisfy step (3) above, the Patent Office must identify where the prior art provides a motivating suggestion, inference or implication to make the modifications proposed in step (2) above. *In re Jones*, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). Prior to discussing the unobviousness of the present invention over the prior art, the teachings of the prior art references and the differences, novelty, and unobviousness of the present invention over the prior art references will be set forth.

Woolson is directed to the problem of wheel assembly imbalance due to inequalities of balance in the tire casing itself resulting in the need to rebalance the tire upon removal and re-assembly of a tire casing to a wheel. To overcome this problem Woolson teaches a way to inherently balance a tire casing so that the wheel assembly may not be thrown out of balance regardless of the orientation of the tire casing relative to the wheel itself.

To accomplish the teachings, Woolson discloses a plurality of patch-like members integrally manufactured to the side of a tire casing before the tire is assembled to the wheel. The integral patch-like members are evenly spaced around the perimeter of the tire casing. Each patch-like member is provided with perforations through which a plurality

of articulated links of weight material are threaded. After the tire is assembled to the rim, the articulated links of weight material are either added to or subtracted from the integral patch-like members to achieve balance. It is important to point out that Woolson specifies a plurality of patch-like members because it is not possible to balance a wheel assembly by arbitrarily adding weight to a single location on a tire casing. Woolson relies on a plurality of evenly spaced patch-like members so that weight can be added to or subtracted from any area of the tire as determined after the tire is assembled to the wheel.

Turoczi, Jr., is directed to the problems associated with maintaining wheel assembly balance by clamping lead weights to a rim. Specifically, Turoczi, Jr. mentions their unseemly appearance and deleterious effects on magnesium-chrome wheels. Accordingly, Turoczi, Jr. teaches using indicia-shaped balance weights to more attractively balance a tire and identify a tire and wheel assembly so as to deter theft.

Turoczi, Jr. accomplishes this objective by providing a balanced wheel having a plurality of balance weights affixed to the sidewalls of a tire. Each balance weight is composed of a solid mass of rubber, is shaped as a letter or a logo, and is affixed to the tire with rubber cement. Reference the Background section of Applicants' application for various problems and disadvantages of the Turoczi, Jr. balance weights. Note that there is absolutely no teaching or suggestion in Turoczi, Jr. of using a balance weight enclosed in a case. Instead, Turoczi, Jr., specifically teaches use of a solid mass of rubber affixed to the sidewall of the tire.

Flebbe is directed to the problem of fitting and moving wheel assembly balancing weights. To overcome this problem Flebbe teaches a way to secure a weight to a wheel assembly by wedging a fastener between the tire and an edge of the wheel rim. To accomplish the teachings, Flebbe discloses a cover ring between the tire and wheel rim. A holder is fitted on the cover ring to hold a balancing weight. As in Thissen et al., Flebbe requires specific rim geometry to generate the forces necessary to hold the balancing weight in place.

In contrast, Applicants' invention is directed to the prior art problems of damage to a wheel rim associated with attachment of a balancing weight and implementation of a single balancing weight on rims without peripheral rim flanges. Applicants teach balancing a wheel and tire assembly by attaching a balancing device to the sidewall of the tire.

Applicants' invention discloses a balancing weight enclosed within a case that is fixed to the sidewall of the tire. The case is composed of a material that matches the color of the tire so as to blend together therewith. The balancing weight is preferably composed of lead, but can be composed of almost any material, and a standard balancing weight can also be used. The ideal location and weight required to balance a wheel assembly are established by conventional balancing procedures. Applicants teach constructing the weight enclosed in a case such that the total weight of the combination is equivalent to the ideal weight established through conventional balancing procedures. The

wheel assembly is balanced using a single device by attaching the appropriate weight enclosed in a case at the ideal location established through conventional balancing procedures. As Applicants disclose mounting a balancing device to the sidewall of a tire, there is no potential for damage to the rim by the device and the geometry of the rim is irrelevant for purposes of attachment. According to the discussion above with respect to the prior art references, there are patentably significant differences as set forth below between Applicants' invention and any combination of Woolson, Turoczi, Jr. and Flebbe.

The differences between Applicants' invention and the Woolson reference cited by the Examiner in the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103 are quite clear. The solution taught by Woolson is directed to problems totally different than that described in Applicants' invention. Woolson addresses the problem of maintaining wheel assembly balance regardless of the tire's orientation relative to the rim. In contrast, Applicants' disclosure is directed to the problems of damage to a wheel rim associated with attachment of a balancing weight and implementation of a single balancing weight on rims without peripheral rim flanges. The Woolson reference does not address the problem of damage to a rim associated with attachment of a balancing weight. Applicants' invention points out a problem and teaches a solution to a problem that was not present, much less recognized, by Woolson.

Furthermore, it is technically impossible for the Woolson disclosure to maintain wheel assembly balance with a single weight. Woolson relies on a plurality of integral patch-like members, each having articulated weights, distributed around the

perimeter of a tire casing. The appropriate location for balancing a wheel assembly with a single weight cannot be determined until the entire wheel assembly is balanced with conventional methods. As Woolson attaches the integral patch-like members to the tire casing before the tire is mounted onto the rim, application of a single patch-like member would result in an unbalanced wheel assembly. Applicants' disclosure functionally and structurally replaces the plurality of integral patch-like members with a single case.

Even if, as the Examiner suggests, the teachings of Woolson and Turoczi, Jr. or Woolson and Flebbe are combined, one skilled in the art would have no basis for making such a combination. It is respectfully suggested that, but for the disclosure made by the Applicants in the application, there is no suggestion whatsoever to combine the teachings of Woolson and Turoczi, Jr. or Woolson and Flebbe in order to obviate Applicants' invention as taught by the Applicants and recited in the claims presently pending in the application. Moreover, any such combination simply would not result in Applicants' invention

If, as the Examiner suggests, Woolson is combined with Turoczi, Jr. in an attempt to obviate Applicants' invention, the suggested combination would not result in Applicants' invention and would in fact require extensive additional structure in an attempt to acquire similar results. Specifically, neither reference discloses a structure encasing a balancing weight, and neither reference discloses a single structure capable of balancing a wheel assembly. The Examiner rejected dependent Claims 13, 15, 16 and 28 as being unpatentable because Turoczi, Jr. suggests the use of glue as a means to attach the patch-like

members of Woolson. However, a combination of references resulting in a plurality of patch-like members glued to the sidewall of a tire still does not suggest a case to hold a balancing weight or a single device to balance a wheel assembly. Woolson discloses a plurality of integral patch-like members through which weights are threaded. The threaded weights are exposed at both ends of the patch-like members and the weights are not encased or enclosed. Turoczi, Jr. teaches affixing a plurality of solid blocks of rubber shaped like letters or logos to a tire. As neither reference suggests a case to hold a balancing weight or a single device to balance a wheel assembly, the combination cannot possibly make such a suggestion to a person skilled in the art.

Finally, the Examiner contends that the tire with a circumferential groove for the reception of a balancing device as described in Claim 26 is unpatentable over Woolson in view of Flebbe. The groove referred to in Claim 26 is in the tire, whereas the groove described in Flebbe is in the rim between the tire and a rim flange. One of the primary advantages of Applicants' disclosure is a means for implementing a balancing system on a wheel assembly without reliance on a rim flange. The Examiner's combination of Woolson and Flebbe would at best result in a plurality of patch-like members mounted in a groove between the tire and a rim flange. Frankly, the Examiner's combination of prior art references would be incompatible with itself and inoperative in view of the objective set forth in Woolson. Woolson teaches threading linked weights into a plurality of patch-like members as required to maintain wheel assembly balance. The process of threading linked

weights into a plurality of patch-like members would become far more cumbersome if the members were embedded into a groove between the tire and a peripheral rim flange.

Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that, but for the disclosure made by the Applicants in the application, there is no teaching, suggestion, or motivation whatsoever to take the teachings of Woolson alone or in combination with the teachings of Turoczi, Jr. or Flebbe to in any way obviate Applicants' invention as taught by the claims presently pending in the application. None of the references teach or suggests a single balance weight enclosed in a case that is mounted to a tire. It is well settled patent law that the mere fact that a disclosure can somehow be combined with other references does not make that combination obvious unless the prior art contains some suggestion of the desirability for combining the prior art references. In other words, to satisfy step (3) of the prima facie case of obviousness above, there must be "some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to combine the references," as recently summarized by *In re Rouffet*, 149 F.3d 1350, 1355-56, 47 USPQ2d 1453, 1456 (Fed. Cir. 1998). Here, the prior art contains absolutely no suggestion whatsoever for combining the references to teach the invention as claimed according to Applicants' disclosure.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully assert that the Examiner would have to use improper hindsight reconstruction in an attempt to obviate Applicants' invention after having the benefit of reading Applicants' application. Absent recognition of the problem faced by the Applicants, the prior art cannot possibly suggest, singularly or in combination, a

solution as novel as Applicants' invention. One cannot use hindsight reconstruction to pick and choose among isolated disclosures in the prior art to deprecate the claimed invention. *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 1075, 5 USPQ2d 1596, 1600 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

In view of the foregoing remarks, the undersigned attorney respectfully submits that independent Claims 1 and 20 are neither anticipated nor obvious in light of the prior art references, taken singularly or in combination, and are clearly allowable. Additionally, under the rules of dependency, dependent claims 3-4, 6, 13, 15-16, 18-19, 21, 24-26 and 28 are also allowable. Applicants' attorney, therefore, respectfully requests that the Examiner's rejection of independent Claims 1 and 20 and dependent Claims 3-4, 6, 13, 15-16, 18-19, 21, 24-26 and 28 under 35 U.S.C. §103 be withdrawn and that a formal Notice of Allowance be issued therefor.

Dependent claims are but further delineations of the claims from which they depend such that the newly added dependent Claims 29-32 embody the same teachings as set forth in independent Claim 1. As clearly shown in the above argument, the teachings of the invention as recited in Claim 1 are not obviated by the combination of references used by the Examiner under the 35 U.S.C. §103 rejection, and Claim 1 is therefore clearly allowable. The additional limitations of Claims 29-32 are similarly not obviated since the teachings of the invention as set forth in the independent claim from which each dependent claim depends is not changed by the additional limitations set forth in the dependent claims. Accordingly,

the new dependent claims 29-32 are not obviated in light of the cited prior art references and are clearly allowable.

Dependent claims are but further delineations of the claims from which they depend such that the newly added dependent Claims 33-34 embody the same teachings as set forth in independent Claim 20. As clearly shown in the above argument, the teachings of the invention as recited in Claim 20 are not obviated by the combination of references used by the Examiner under the 35 U.S.C. §103 rejection, and Claim 20 is therefore clearly allowable. The additional limitations of Claims 33-34 are similarly not obviated since the teachings of the invention as set forth in the independent claim from which each dependent claim depends is not changed by the additional limitations set forth in the dependent claims. Accordingly, the new dependent claims 33-34 are not obviated in light of the cited prior art references and are clearly allowable.

In accordance with the provisions of 37 CFR §1.121, a marked up version of the revised claims to show all the changes is included herewith as Exhibit A. Every effort has been made to resolve all issues pending in this application. In the event the Examiner is not persuaded of the patentability of the claims, he is respectfully requested to enter the present amendment and reinstate the appeal for this application.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any deficiency in fee associated with this amendment to the undersigned's Deposit Account No. 22-0212. If the

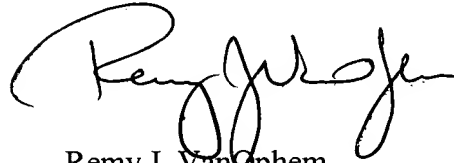
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Examiner has any questions with respect to any matter now of record, Applicants' attorney may be reached at (248) 362-1210.

Respectfully submitted,

VANOPHEM & VANOPHEM, P.C.



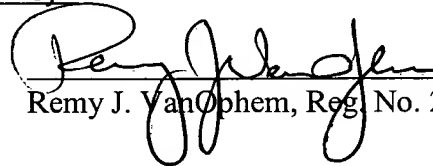
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Certificate under 37 CFR §1.8(a)

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Date: November 15, 2002



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Exhibit A
Version of Proposed Claim Amendments With Markings to
Show Changes Made

1. (Twice Amended) A balancing device for a tire mounted to a wheel,
said balancing device comprising:

a case having at least one surface thereon; [and]

a single balancing weight enclosed in said case; and [, said at least
one surface of said case having means for mounting said case to said tire.]

means for mounting said at least one surface of said case to said
tire.

15. (Thrice Amended) A device according to claim 1, wherein said
means for mounting comprises an adhesive applied to said at least one surface [is pre-
coated with glue.] of said case.

16. (Four Times Amended) A device according to claim 1, wherein said
[device further] means for mounting comprises [a] an adhesive tape attached to said at
least one surface of said case. [, the surfaces of said tape being coated with adhesive.]